

A

# REVIEW

OF THE

## Affairs of *FRANCE*:

Purg'd from the Errors and Partiality of *News-Writers* and  
*Petty-Statesmen*, of all Sides.

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Saturday, August 19. 1704.

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**T**WO *Reviews* more would have dismissed the Article of *Sweden*, but I am oblig'd to Halt in the middle of the Story, upon the occasion of the great Turn of Affairs in *Europe*, from the late Victory at *Hochstetten*.

The Objectors to our Arguments seem to Reply with some Advantage, that *French* Power appears to be less Formidable, than at the beginning of these Papers I represented it, and that all the Terrible things which I foretold of it, are dash'd at one blow; that we need not concern our selves in the Quarrel between the *Swede* and the *Pole*, for the Business is done, the Confederacy stands upon its own Legs again, the *Swede* can now do us no harm, the Ruin of the *Pole* cannot affect it, and so I ought to have done with it.

The Victory of the Duke of *Marlborough*, I allow to be a very great Action, the Greatest, most Glorious, and most Compleat Victory that I can find in History for above 200 Years past; and as no Man in *Europe* more heartily rejoyses at it, than the Author of these Papers, so perhaps I am ready to own it Greater in its Consequences than every body imagines.

The Defeat of the Army, barely as such, tho' it be allow'd to be the Flower of the *French* Troops, and to be a great thing, is not all; there is the Duke of *Bavaria* left to the Emperors Mercy; that Fatal Breach, made in the Heart of the Empire, in a fair way to be heal'd

to all the Advantage imaginable — There is the Duke of *Savoy*, who was upon the point of being ruin'd, in a fair way to be deliver'd, and perhaps so Succour'd, as to be likely to dislodge the *French* out of *Italy*.

There is such a Breach made in the *French* Cavalry, which is the Glory and Strength of his Kingdom, as he will not be easily able to Repair. The very Re mounting his Horses, supposing him to have Men enough, is a difficulty which the King of *France* perhaps is more sensible of than we are, all his Horses being bought either from *Germany*, *Switzerland*, *Flanders* or *England*.

As to the Troops of his Household, so often term'd Invincible, and which were now forc'd into the *Danube*, I am of Opinion they are the soonest restor'd of any part of his loss; for the Numerous Gentry of *France* are such, and the riding in those Troops is thought so much an Honour, as well as the Pay so good, that the *French* indigent Gentlemen will crowd to be receiv'd into those Troops.

The loss of their Infantry I take to be a deep stroke, supposing a great part of the 15000 Prisoners taken, will take Pay in the Imperial Armies.

But after all, I hope the Confederates will not be secure upon this Success; *France* is far from being reduc'd by this Blow; perhaps some of the Great Designs form'd in the boundless Ambition of that Prince, may be prevented, and

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us a great deal to obtain that : But *France* has so much in his Possession belonging to all the Confederates, that whenever he pleases to give up his Acquirements, and to dismiss his Conquests, I believe I do not at all lessen the high Allies, if I say they'll willingly come to a Peace with him.

'Twould be a great Stroke to bring *France* to be on the Defensive, which we have never seen yet; but when ever that happy time shall come, we shall find his Forces very Numerous, his Frontiers very Strong, and his Conduct very Wary——As a good Peace is the end of all War, I doubt not but we shall find the King of *France* will offer the Confederates good Terms of Peace, before he comes to be in a Condition to have the Laws prescrib'd to him.

But not at all to lessen the Glory of this Victory, I freely own it is not only the greatest Action, but has the greatest Consequences of any in the Memory of Man.

The Circumstances encrease the Glory of it, 15000 Prisoners, a Marshal of *France*, 16 other Generals, and 1500 other Officers in the Number, such a thing the World could never speak of before; the Flower of the *French* Cavalry destroy'd, 3000 Horse, of the Troops of the Household, drove to throw themselves headlong into the *Danube*.

The Rout of this Army in their Enemies Country where, *Ulm* excepted, they have no Sanctuary for the Fugitives to Retreat to, for above 100 Miles, and consequently must be at the Mercy of the Boors, who generally show but little to Friend or Foe, when routed and forc'd to fly.

The Garrisons of *Ulm*, *Augsburgh*, *Memingen*, and *Kempten*, so far from Relief, that unless they Abandon them and retreat, or unless the Duke de *Villeroy* advances to fetch them off, they must Capitulate, and accept of such Conditions as the Victor will grant, Relief being absolutely impossible.

Now 'tis suppos'd the *Swiss* may talk in a different Tone than usual, and insist more warmly on the Neutrality of *Savoy*, the Duke de *Feuillade*, the Marquis de *Marigny*, 'tis very probable will all be recall'd, and the Duke of *Savoy* left a little more at large.

But after all, this is but preventing the *French* in the General Destruction he had design'd to make in *Europe*; if we come to Attack him on the *Rhine*, I doubt we shall find, That as he is now drawing all the Troops together, which he can possibly spare from all parts of his King-

dom, so he will make a great Army on the *Rhine*, and perhaps make some Efforts there, before the Confederates can so finish their Work, as to face about for the Safety of that side.

Indeed if the *Bavarian* complies, as he must certainly do, if he is not quite bereft of his Understanding, the Confederates may divide their Forces, and we may see the Duke of *Marborough* with his Victorious Army on the Banks of the *Rhine*, before this Campaign is over.

And who knows what one Campaign more may produce ?

But all this does not make it less needful, to bring the *Swede* to Reason; we ought to be thankful that it makes the Confederates in a Condition to talk with his *Swedish* Majesty in a different Stile, from what they could before, but not at all the less reasonable.

We are told that his *Swedish* Majesty is Marched Southward, directly to fight the King of *Poland*. If his *Polish* Majesty fights without his *Saxon* Army, which are Marching 24000 strong to his Assistance, he is very much to blame, and ought rather to Encamp, Entrench and Fortify himself so, as not be oblig'd to fight, till he joins his Forces.

We hear he is already join'd by 20000 *Muscovites*, and by 19000 *Cossacks*; what kind of Reliance the King of *Poland* has on those Troops, I know not, but we never yet found that the *Polish* *Cossacks*, tho' they are brave Fellows to fight the *Tartars*, could Match the *Finland* Horse, which are, or at least formerly were, as good Troops as any in the World.

If therefore the King of *Poland* ventures a Battle without his *Saxon* Forces, he will run a great hazard of being worsted; and tho' all the World will allow he is a very Brave and Daring Prince, they may Praise his Courage, but no Man will Praise his Discretion. 'Tis certainly his Interest to spin out the Time, the *Swedes* cannot Winter where he now is, and if he Encamps under the Cannon of *Lemberg*, he will hardly be forc'd to fight.

Mean time I cannot but wonder at the King of *Sweden*, that so absolutely abandons his *Livonian* Subjects to the Cruelty of the *Muscovite*, who as the last Post informs us, have taken *Dorpat* by Storm.

No Nation in *Europe* are so bad as the *Muscovites*, to take a Town by Storm; the Cruelties of other Nations in such Cases are generally bad, but these are meer Devils: 'Twould be a melancholy Task to repeat the Barbarities they have used in such Cases, in which excepting the famous



Famous Massacre the *Cossacks* made at *Astracan*, I know nothing like them; the *Spaniards* in *America* hardly come up to these, they are worse than *Turks*, as much as *Turks* are worse than *English* Men.

These are the Men this Protestant Monarch has suffered to take the City of *Dorpat* by Storm, while he is Invading his Neighbours, and pushing on his Conquests in *Poland*.

The Taking of *Dorpat*, is related in short with this Circumstance, That the *Muscovites* Entered after a desperate Resistance, and carry'd

it Sword in hand; that they have Massacred all the Garrison, which was 4000 Men, and sav'd only the Governour and 80 Officers, who are made Prisoners; all the rest, together with all the Inhabitants, as most of the Accounts say, both Men, Women and Children, were left to the Merciless *Muscovite*, and put to the Sword, without distinction of Age, Sex or Condition.

If this be true, and the King of *Sweden* can sleep with it, I have nothing to say to it; but Heaven deliver all Good Christians from such Protectors.

## ADVICE from the Scandal. CLUB.

THE Author of the *Review* thought it but Decent to come before his own Society, for an Error, which tho' he may have something to say to excuse it, is nevertheless an Error, viz. That in the *Review*, N<sup>o</sup> 41. he calls the King of *Poland* the Grandson of that Elector of *Saxony*, who fought so Bravely at the Relief of *Vienna*, whereas he was his Son.

The Author having no Relief in this Case but his Memory, could call to Mind, that there was an Elector of *Saxony* between this Present Prince and that Elector, who was at the Relief of *Vienna*, and thought it had been the Father of the Present Prince; but as he remembered that Prince liv'd but a little while, he strove to furnish himself from History, but found little or nothing in Books to inform him, and so concluded upon it, as before, that he was the Father of this Prince, whereas he was his elder Brother, and dying without Children, left his Dignity and Possessions to this Present Prince, the King of *Poland*.

Now tho' the Matter is really but of very small Consequence, yet that the World may see both how Nice Mankind is with the Author, and how thankful he is to those, that in a friendly manner, please to inform him of any Mistake; He acquaints the World, that he has receiv'd no less than 4 Letters to reprove him for this Slip; and he observes also how much more Civility he may expect from Strangers, than from his own Countrymen; and how much more Manners is used among other Nations, than among True Born *English* Men; and he has taken up this Paper to let the Reader know, That he receiv'd but two Letters from *English* Men, and two from Foreigners.

The first a la *Belingsgate*, fill'd with Scpr-

rillity, and sign'd *F. K.* is so full of Scoundrel Language, and not to me only, but to his Majesty of *Poland*, and last of all to the Government, that to tell the World the Truth, the Author dares not Print it, but assures the Reader, there is altogether as little Sense in it as Manners.

The Second Letter is sign'd *A. B.* and to that Gentleman I am to say, That his Letter being long, something Scurrilous; and very trifling, I have rather chose to enter the Lists with him, by Letter, than to trouble the World with what he so little Arguments, and so much of ill Nature; wherefore as much in Respect to himself as the Paper, I have left him out, and only inform him, that if he please to Enquire at Mr. *Matthews's*, there is an Answer left for him in Writing; but if he thinks himself not satisfied without a Publication, he shall have the Satisfaction when he pleases.

The third hint of this Error is in Civilier Terms, as follows;

Sir,

THat Elector of *Saxony*, who saved *Vienna* and that Prince who Commanded the Army on the *Rhine*, is the same, viz. John George III. Therefore you can't call + the King of *Poland*, Augustus, 1<sup>st</sup> Review N<sup>o</sup> 41. Pag. 177. a Son of the one, and a Grandson of the other. The Reason of your Mistake, I suppose to be this, That between the said John George III. and the King Augustus, there has been another Elector of *Saxony*, viz. John George IV. whom perhaps you have look'd upon as the Father of his Successor in the Electoral Dignity, whereas he was but his elder Brother.

A Saxon, who Professes himself very much oblig'd to you for the Justice you have done to  
by



his Prince against the King of Sweden, takes the freedom to acquaint you with this, being

August 1  
1704.

Sir,  
Your most humble Servant.

B.

The fourth, which is full as Candid, is as follows.

Amice plurimum colende.

**C**UM non veniam tantum promiseris iis, qui in scriptis Tuis aliquid annotaverint, quod contra Historie vel Genealogie veritatem scriptum sit; verum etiam gravissimum Tibi il. fore Publicè contestatus fueris; Hinc ausus fui sequentem Tibi indicare errorem, quem tamen conatum us benigne excusare velis iterum atque iterum peto. N° 41. P. 177. exponitur Genealogia Augusti Regis Polonia; & dicitur ipsium esse illius Eledoris Nepotem, qui Viennam obsidione liberavit, & Filium ejus, qui Gallus hic fugavit, sed liro tunc fuisse unum eundemque Electorem, scilicet Johannem Georgium III. Forte error ex eo natus, quod Joh. Georg. IV. nostri Regis frater erat, non parens. Habere potes fidem jecure mihi in Saxonia nate & Angliam nunc visitandi. Scripsi illo tempore Latina. cum per hos Menses, quos hic fui loqui paulisper, non scribere anglice didicerim. Non scripsi prius ne a societate Scandalosa eandem accipiam responsum, quam cuidam N° 43. datum legi. Nigrave est proxime aliquid de erroribus of the Daily Courant transcribam, qui aude Tua colloquio frui desidero omni tempore Tibi inquirendi promptus. Vale, & si merebor fave,

Tuus Tuus  
Natione Saxo.

Aug. 16. 1704.

To the English Letter the Author returns, He thanks the Gentleman for his Friendly Information, and the obliging Manner of it; freely owns the Mistake, and thus performs the Promise made, That he should be thankful to any Man that would inform him.

To the other Gentleman, whose Letter is as kind as his Observation is just; I shall pay my Acknowledgment in the same Tongue which his Letter brings to me, tho' far short in Elegancy of Style, and refer the Learned part of our Readers to the particulars.

Peregrine Generosissime,

**U**T Nihil unquam Mibi Gravius fuit quam Certior fieri ubi in Errorem delabi contigerat (cum Humanum sit Errare) Ita hic devinctus Mibi videor, quod humanissime ac honestissime Errorem Offenderas.

Huic uni cum Acceptum Refero, quod in Mentem venerat principem quandam serenissimo Electori

Johanni Georgio III. & presenti Polonia Regi jrenissimo intervenisse.

Gratular Mibi equidem de Urbanitate qua me cohonestare Dignatus es, & tua frui Consuetudine, non minus jucundum quam utile dico, illi, Latine tibi loquendo plurimum Impar.

Filius Angliæ quam Injuriosissime,

Aug. 18.

Debellatus.

1704.

Reviem.

D. D. F

In our last Review, P. 203. in the Letter from Mr. Undertaker, l. 8. read Coats of Suit.

**A**dvertisements are taken in by J. Matthews in Pilkington-Court in Little-Britain.

#### A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

**A**T the White Swan upon Swan Hill, over-against the Green Dragon Tavern, are made and sold the Newest fashion Flower-Pots for Gardens, Urns, Eagles, and Pine-Apples, to stand upon Posts of Large Gates; also large or small Figures, all made of hard Mettal, much more durable than Stone, and cheaper; also Candle Moulds, fit to make Wax or Tallow Candles, from 1 in the Pound, to 20: There is also made Artificial Fountains, that Play Water from 1, 2, or 3 Foot, to 20 or 30 Foot high, 1, 2, 3, or 6 Hours together, without Repeating with the same Water; which Fountains or Engines may be made use of to extinguish Fire 40 or 50 Foot high, with a continued Stream, larger than the Common Fire-Engines.

Just Published,

**A** Book Intituled, The Dissenter. price 1 s. Printed in the Year 1704.

#### \* \* A Doctor in Physick Cures

all the Degrees and Indispositions in Venereal Persons, by a most easie, safe, and expeditious Method; and of whom any Person may have Advice, and a perfect Cure, let his or her Disease be of the longest Date: He likewise gives his Advice in all Diseases, and prescribes a Cure. Dr. HARBOROUGH, (a Graduate Physician) in Great Knight-Riders-street, near Doctors Commons.

**T**HE Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart cheerful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civer, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalleled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. Allcrafts, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill. Sealed up, at 2 s. 6 d. a Bottle with Directions.